FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1843. [NO. 1347.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, early in February last, my Negro man

SANDY,

Aged about thirty years. Said negro is five feet six or eight inches high, of yellow complexion, a little bow-legged, pleasant countenance, and of pretty good address. He is a Tailor by trade, and wore when he left me, a double breasted dark blue frock coat, of Pilot cloth, and a new black wool hat. He had also a variety of other clothing. He is supposed to be harbored by some person or persons in the vicinity of this place.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or lodging him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Fayetteville, March 22, 1843. 46-tf

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1843. 46-tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

Also, a Warping Mill, for $30.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich Black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15 1843. 46-tf

DYEING & SCOURING.

BEING unable from indisposition to prosecute my usage South, I have returned, and announce to the public that I have resumed the

Dyeing and Scouring Business

Forthwith. All persons desirous of having goods, garments, &c. cleansed, dyed, or re-dyed, with elegance and despatch, are respectfully invited to call.

N.B. If sufficient encouragement is given by manufacturers, merchants, weavers, &c., I shall set up an establishment for dyeing Cotton deep indigo Blue and all other colors, on a large scale; and moreover offer my services as a first rate color maker to a calico printing establishment.

H. MITCHELL,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, March 18 1843.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE family HORSE and WAGON.
H. MITCHELL.
March 18, 1843. 46-3w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown,
vs.
John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, & Harriet O. Kelly.

Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.

46] S'DH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x. from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes.) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.
January 31, 1843. 39-3m

Received per Fayetteville,
60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George D. Hubbard as a Tailor Shop, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be found at all times giving his entire attention to his business. He will manufacture

BOOTS & SHOES

At the shortest notice, of the best materials and workmanship, having a number of experienced workmen in his employ.

☞ Money being scarce, making the times hard, I will reduce my prices to suit the times.

It would please me very much to have all my old customers call and settle their accounts and leave their orders for more work.

Repairing done as usual—well.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
March 11. 1843. 45-3w

IMPORTANT
TRUST SALE.

ON the 19th of April next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Farq'd Campbell, on Upper Little River in Cumberland county. By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by said Campbell, bearing date Feb'y 28, 1843, to secure the payment of all his just and lawful debts, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, 13 likely young NEGRO SLAVES, 1 fine family Carriage and Harness; also, Horses, Mules, a stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also 1 Wagon and Gear, 1 Cart, all his Farming utensils, household and kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, with sundry other articles common to a plantation and family, on a credit of six months, (with interest from date,) for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, before the property is removed.

Also, if not disposed of before, three tracts of valuable River Land, which Mr. Campbell will show to those wishing to purchase. Terms made to accommodate purchasers.

Those having claims against Mr. Campbell, will present them to me immediately, otherwise they will be debarred a dividend, according to a provision made in the Deed requiring them to be presented in a short time. The claimants are respectfully requested to attend the sale and run the property so as to meet the debts in full. Those indebted should settle immediately. To avoid any odious or unjust preferences, the claims are to be paid pro rata.

All or as much of the above named property will be sold, as will satisfy all the just and lawful claims.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Trustee.*
March 15, 1843. 45-ts

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden vs. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 18.3.

William Reeves vs. Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Hass, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6wpd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE.

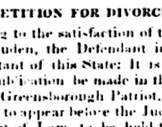
THE LOT, with the Improvements, formerly occupied by Neill Johnson, on the South East corner of the Court House Square. The buildings are in good repair. The situation is a most desirable and valuable one for a Tavern.

Also the Lot, with Improvements, on the North side of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of John Huske, Esq. The buildings are in good repair, and the dwelling house one of the most convenient in the town.

This property must be disposed of; it will be sold at a low price, and the terms will be very accommodating. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
Agents for Trustees, &c.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1843. 44-4w

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
February 11, 1843. 41-10w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned,

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulcy, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whisky, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Marc—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

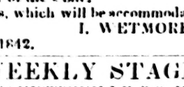
Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*
Dec. 20. 1842. 33tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 12½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

A Lesson on Temperance.—An industrious young man, named Wm. White, who had been employed on board the steamer Bristol, at Mobile, by economy had saved some four or five hundred dollars, which he, as it accumulated, had changed into gold. One evening, by accident, he indulged (a thing altogether unusual) in a glass too much. This led him to a grog shop, where the first wrong step induced another. His social qualities by this time became ardent, and he soon found, if not friends, companions, who, after forming a very especial intimacy with their new associate, robbed him of every cent he had, leaving him to reflect upon the sober reality that a glass too much is frequently a very costly one.

Titular Honors.—A countryman came to one of our hotels and wrote after his name, P.O.P.S.F.C. "Pray, my dear sir," asked a bystander, "what do these letters stand for?" "Stand for! why, that's my title!" "Yes, sir; but what is your title?" "Why, Professor of Psalmody and Schoolmaster from Connecticut."

Zeno, the philosopher, believed in an inevitable destiny. His servant availed himself of this doctrine one day while being beaten for a theft, by exclaiming, "Was I not destined to rob!" "Yes," replied Zeno, "and to be *corrected* also."

TRUTH ARRAYED IN MERRY GUISE.

Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat!

We copy the following seasonable article from a late number of the Savannah Republican:

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Where are they? What has become of the juvenile race that used to make the welkin ring with the frolicksome laughter, the free, unrestrained sports, the merry, innocent pastimes of happy boyhood and girlhood? What has become of that beautiful race of fair haired, rosy cheeked, healthy, wholesome boys, and the warm radiant sunshine of girlish faces, with step as elastic and graceful as that of a wood nymph, with a laugh sweeter than the music of singing birds, with all their naturalness, their unaffected ease, and the beautiful confidence which is the proper heritage of early youth? Byron might well have sung in his day—

"Sweet is the laugh of girls."

It was well then and now in the "green lanes" of merry England, on the sunny plains of France, along the vine-clad hills of Germany and elsewhere, these "celestial voices" may be heard, but not in matter of fact America. No; they are not here. During the Revolution it was not thus. When children had to choose a play-ground that was secure from shells and round shot, it was not thus. By heaven! there is no boyhood nor girlhood now. There is the birth, the babyhood, manhood, womanhood, and death. These are the epochs which divide a life that—

"——— hovers like a star
'Twixt night and morn,
Upon the horizon's verge."

Our American boys are not well grown boys; they are *homunculi*, as Carlyle would say—miniature men, dressed up *en bottes*, with long-tailed coats, or smart frock coats, gloves and canes, and too often brave in cigar smoke. Their hair, it is long and manly, their carriage most particularly erect, and to stumble against a curb stone and roll in a little *clean dirt* would be a calamity. Their faces are grave and thoughtful with the throes of nascent manhood; their address profoundly calculating, and reflecting the wisdom of the incipient man of the world, as if they knew sorrow, and had taken deep, very deep glances into that wonderful storehouse of mysteries, which the day of judgment alone will clear up—the human heart.

The girls! How many of them are allowed to give forth the impulses of their generous sensitive natures! They, too, are little women. They too often do not kiss their manly brothers, much less are they caressed by them. They are little women, deep in the mysteries of the toilet, redolent of cosmetics, perhaps versed in hemstitching and working lace; the very dolls have had bustles, and they, poor things, with forms cast in a mould of God's own workmanship, whose every curve and every development is beauty and loveliness, must wear bustles too. Hardly do they darn their brother's stockings, or hem his handkerchiefs, or delight in the handywork of making his linens. When half grown they are serious, sober women. They dance and sing, and smile, and simper methodically. They walk on stilts, they dance with evident constraint, and by-and-by, we expect they will not dance at all. We expect soon to see the little beings, with eyes fixed alone on their neighbor's deficiencies. Ah! how wrong to check the buoyancy, the exhiliration, the joyous outbreak of these young creatures, whether it be in romping, or running, or dancing, and whether the dancing be to the music of their own voices, of the piano, of the violin, or the harp, or the tabret, or of a German band, if providentially they might pick one up for love or money.

This is a demure, stupid, hypocritical, humbugging age, and we are going one of these days to say more about it.

WONDERS OF MESMERISM.

The following miraculous effect of Magnetism, on one of the most perverse and unaccommodating of the lower animals, are reported by a correspondent of the Hamilton Reflector. A sleek Berkshire being described, secured upon a table, and put to sleep by the usual process, the writer thus proceeds:

"The next experiment was upon 'the community of sensation.' The operator ate an apple, and the pig seemed much pleased with the taste. When the operator had finished the apple, the pig held up his snout as if desirous of more of the same food. The operator retired some distance, and read a note which was handed him. The pig seemed to understand the contents, and nodded his head as if to give assent. The eyes of the pig were now bandaged, and the operator held an ear of corn in his hand. The pig apparently saw the corn, and approached to receive it. A large dog was now put in communication with the pig. The dog barked, and the pig grunted. The dog ran at the pig which approached him, and their noses stuck together just as the poles of two magnetic needles would do. By these experiments 'the community of sensation' was fully established.

"The operator now assumed the command over the pig, for the purpose of examining in phreno-magnetism. The organ of music was first touched, and the pig gave some most melodious squeaks. The next organ touched was that of penetration, when the pig commenced rooting in the ground. The organ of combativeness was next touched. The pig gave a look of defiance, and gave a warlike grunt. The next was the organ of observation. The pig now looked very knowingly towards the sky, as if to examine the state of the weather. The operator here got quite angry with a boy who was interrupting the fluid, and struck him. The pig immediately became very ferocious, and attacked the boy also.

"Surprise now took the place of anger in the operator. The pig stopped, and also appeared unaccountably astonished. The operator took snuff, and the pig sneezed. The operator chewed a piece of tobacco, and the pig turned sick at the stomach. The operator now, for the first time, asked a question. 'What's the matter, piggy?' and *mirabile dictu!* the pig answered 'Ugh! I'm sick.' Many other very wonderful experiments were performed, and we became satisfied, that the animal under the influence of mesmeric power might, in process of time, not only be able to describe disease in patients he had never seen, but even to practice medicine with considerable success."

SOMETHING RICH.

An English paper, in reference to that part of President Tyler's message in which he recommends the refunding of Gen. Jackson's fine, discourseth as follows:

"The message closes with a recommendation which all must wish to see carried out. Englishmen are the last to wish to see a brave enemy crippled by his sacrifices for his country; and, were it needful, we do not doubt that many of them would willingly subscribe to prevent a brave foe from being ruined.

"The extreme selfishness of republicans, however, from the days of Athens and Rome, has been proverbial. The facts of the case with respect to Gen. Jackson stand thus: Pending the attack on New Orleans, he came to its defence, and for its defence, after proclaiming military law, he took a number of bales of cotton in order to form a rampart for protecting the city. His defence was successful; but nevertheless the patriotic cotton merchants of New Orleans sued the victorious General—the man to whom they owed the preservation of all they possessed—in the courts of the State for the cotton seized, though it was offered to be returned with the incidental damage, and they succeeded in obtaining a verdict with heavy damages against the man who had preserved them when they were panic stricken and ready to surrender to their enemy! The incident is worthy of a niche in republican history. We cannot wonder that Executive men in the United States feel the degradation to which the unpatriotic selfishness of their commercial brethren expose them."

The above piece of *information* concerning the "Old Hero's" Fine, lays the following extract from a late English work on America, entirely "in the shade:"

"Lavees are bluffs on American rivers, where the slaves congregate to dance their aboriginal dances; at which great quantities of water-melons are drank. Paw paws, a species of large cherry, is used on the Mississippi, to feed an animal called Hoosier, and the same river abounds with an odd-fish called Sucker. It is great sport in a town there, called Kentucky, to shoot at the Corn-Crackers, a species of birds that infest the houses. The country, on the whole, is well worth a visit; but we advise travellers to carry a life preserver; for when the steam-boats on the river are heavily loaded, and after the passengers have paid their fare, they open their boiler and blow some of the passengers overboard—who are immediately beat to death by a terrible animal-fish called a Snag—to make room for those they expect to get at the next Canebrake, the place where they land for wood."

A Systematic Girl.—Mr. Bourne, in a lecture at the Farmer and Mechanic Jubilee at Bridgewater, (Mass.) humorously illustrated the following advantages of method and order, by giving an account of some domestics of his hiring. He once hired *a very smart girl;* she was ever on the go from early dawn to bed-time. After a few years the girl, as girls often will, found a husband, and quitted earning wages, and Mr. B. was obliged to hire another. But she was so methodical and apparently so slow, his wife was of the opinion she did not earn her wages. True, she did all the work and had spare time, *but she did not seem to be doing much.* He one day watched her progress and found that every movement was like clock-work—no missteps were taken: after the fire was made every kettle was properly adjusted, and every dish was ready at the proper time. The table was set while dinner was cooking—every thing had its place, and there was not a lacking article at dinner. There was no blustering, and hurrying, and fretting, and skipping, to show out activity; but every thing was quietly performed in order and in season. On noticing accurately her mode of doing business, Mr. B. and his wife were both of the opinion this was the most valuable help he had hired. This led him to see how some farmers lost time. They would hurry to a distant field, and soon find they had left some important tool behind; a boy must be sent for it, and the men must sit and wait.

Life in New York.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes under date of 10th instant: "The last two or three days have been warm and summery, and all the idlers have turned out to bask. I notice with some surprise that it is really quite universal for young men to *wear corsets!* This 'improvement of the figure' is perfectly palpable—the working of the coat showing clearly the constraint of the person beneath; but how such enlargement of the hips and diminution of the waist can be thought becoming or desirable for one of masculine gender is a wonder. The gait of the wearers, besides, is ludicrously ill-at-ease, and altogether the fashion makes a very laughable feature in Broadway.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

REMARKS OF Mr. FRANCIS of HAYWOOD,
In reply to Mr. McRae of Cumberland, on the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker: Having had so ample an opportunity afforded me on Monday last, of giving my views fully on these Resolutions, I should not have made another call on the attention of this House, were it not for the violent manner in which the gentleman from Cumberland has indulged, in assailing my motives on that occasion. I shall now, however, promise to be as brief as possible, in replying to that gentleman's denunciations, and I can assure the House, that I am truly sincere when I state, that I was extremely sorry when I found the mover of these Resolutions thought fit to introduce them. For when, at best, the two great parties in this House can with difficulty act in concert, in performing the legitimate objects for which we have assembled, it cannot be expected that a series of Resolutions of this character is, in any way, calculated to allay the excitement that now exists, or bring about that unity of action so desirable in the intercourse of a deliberative body.

In these Resolutions, Sir, there is not only a great constitutional question involved, but a thrust is made at one of the great departments of our Government, which is calculated to destroy the Independence and consequently the utility of the Judiciary. Can the mover of these Resolutions inform the House, why it becomes necessary, at this late period, to declare by Resolution what are the powers and duties of the Legislature of North Carolina? I had supposed that these were fully expressed in the first and tenth Articles of the Constitution. An instrument, by which the people of this State have been governed for upwards of sixty years, cannot now need the aid of a Resolution to inform this body what are its powers and duties.

It is, from the sections referred to, that this body derives all its powers—first to make laws, and secondly to elect certain State Officers; and by the Constitution of the United States, they are authorised to elect United States Senators. These and these alone, are all the powers conferred by the Constitution, and any act done which does not come within the scope of these powers, is an act of usurpation on the part of the Legislature, not warranted by the Constitution. But I am told, that by the eighteenth section of the Bill of Rights, which is made a part of the Constitution, the people have a right to instruct their Representatives. This right, I shall admit in the fullest extent—yea, further, I admit that the Legislature, being a portion of the free citizens of the State, have a right to express their wishes on National subjects either by way of Resolution or otherwise, and that they ought to have given them by the Senators, respectful consideration; but while I thus admit this right in the Legislature, or any other body of the citizens of this State, I most positively deny the right, in this or any other body, to give *mandatory* instructions, such as these resolutions intend to convey. The section of the Bill of Rights, to which my attention has been called however, can have no earthly connexion with these Resolutions. Any, who are in the slightest degree acquainted with the history of this country, or of that from which we received our notions of the Common Law, will remember that from the reign of Edward VI, down to George I, various statutes were passed, called Riot Acts, which made it a felony for twelve or more persons to assemble together to petition Paliament for a redress of grievances; nor were these Statutes confined to the opposite side of the Atlantic. The American Provinces also felt the force and tyranny of their operation, and the Patriarch of the Revolution who framed the Bill of Rights, had no doubt an eye to those statutes when the clause referred to was adopted by them. But who are the people, and who their Representatives? They are the free people of North Carolina, met in primary, not in legislative assemblies, to consult for the common good. The Representatives are the members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina—they are the agents of the people of this State, authorized to pass laws, which can operate on the people of *this* State only. That this is the true construction of this clause in the Bill of Rights, and cannot mean Senators in Congress, is obvious from the fact, that the power to elect Senators is not derived from the State Constitution; and from the further fact, that the Legislature had no power to elect Senators for many years after the State Constitution was adopted. The power to elect Senators is derived from the United States' Constitution, and there is no article or clause in that instrument giving to the Legislature the power claimed for them by this Resolution.

But we are told by the gentleman from Chatham, (Mr. Jackson,) that the Legislature may be considered as a primary assembly, and he has read for us some Resolutions from a meeting in Mecklenburg, of very ancient date, giving instructions to Congress. These, if I heard them aright, were instructions from a primary assembly of the citizens of Mecklenburg to the Delegates in Congress, who framed the Articles of Confederation; but the idea that this Legislature may be considered as a primary assembly is begging the question. As, however, I am willing to meet the proposition in every possible shape in which it may be presented, I say that neither the Legislature nor the primary assemblies of the people of this State have the power to pass the *mandatory* Resolution now under consideration, so as to give it the effect intended by its phraseology: because the laws passed by Congress are to operate, not on the people of this State only, but upon the people of

every State in the Union. The power of electing Senators is not conferred on this body by the people of North Carolina, but by the people of the whole Union. It would then be preposterous to suppose, that a handful of men, forming but a very small fractional part of that whole, could have the power to command and direct the action of those legislating for the whole. Besides, the wording of the Resolution under consideration, forbids the construction attempted to be given to it, of considering this body as a primary assembly, because the language used to the Representatives in both branches of Congress is different: To the Senators it is *instruct*, but to the Representatives, it is *request*. Now if we, as a primary assembly, were addressing Congress, the language used to both branches would be the same—I must therefore conclude, that these Resolutions are not intended as emanating from any primary assembly of the people.

The gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. McRae) takes a different view of the matter. I must however be permitted to notice the opening remarks of this gentleman, before I proceed further. He tells us that he entered into this debate, on account of *quasi* instructions given to one of his constituents in 1838, by those who neither admit nor obey instructions. It seems the gentleman has taken a very different view of the Rayner Resolutions, as they were called, from what *one of his constituents* took of them; or that Senator clung to his seat with a tenacity equalled only by the desire for office, manifested by that party whose main spring of political action is inscribed on their banner—"To the Victors belong the spoils." For neither did that gentleman's constituent, nor the other Senator, resign, or obey the declared will of the State, until a second election was held, when the people's will was made manifest in such a voice at the ballot box, as struck terror and dismay into those sticklers for *instruction*—those servile advocates of passive obedience.

Another of the gentleman's remarks, I do not so well understand. He says the gentleman from Haywood was made a tool of, to gratify others. If by the term *tool*, he means that in my remarks on Monday evening on these Resolutions, I acted as the selected Organ of the Whig party on this floor, to declare their sentiments, I can assure the gentleman, he honors me overmuch, as the remarks I made, were the result of my own reflections on the subject, unaided by the superior wisdom or judgment, which a concert of action and interchange of views with the older and more experienced members of the Whig party of this House, would no doubt have suggested. But, sir, if by the term, *tool*, it is attempted to be insinuated that I, as a mere instrument in the hands of others, was delivering their sentiments contrary to my own judgment, or the solemn responsibility under which I acted, I unhesitatingly pronounce such an insinuation false, basely false, and could only spring from a heart totally devoid of every sense of moral obligation.

Again, the gentleman from Cumberland says—"I have no hopes of bringing the gentleman from Hay wood to use polite language; the opposite seems to have been his Spelling-book in youth, and his Encyclopedia in manhood." I should like to know, Mr. Speaker, who constituted the gentleman from Cumberland the *Chesterfield* of this House. *He* has no hopes of bringing *me* to use polite language! What a degree of arrogance and pomposity is exhibited here? I can assure that gentleman, that when I need the exquisitely sensitive ear of a tutor of polite language, I shall seek for some teacher better qualified to give a *practical* illustration of his attainments, than has been exhibited by the gentleman from Cumberland on this occasion. Let me quote a few of his beautifully turned periods: He says, that in the Resolutions of 1838, the Whigs sneakingly endeavored to whip the devil round the stump—that debauchery and vice sprung from the Log Cabin and Coon skin party in 1840—that they disgraced themselves and descended from the stand of men to that of brutes. These are a few *excerpta* of polite language from the modern democratic lexicography—mere initiatory specimens, found in the gentleman's vocabulary of refined taste and elegant language.

He next proceeded, as he said, to prove that the Legislature had a right to give mandatory instructions, and that it was the duty of the Senators to obey. I have taken down his mode of reasoning; it is as follows: The people elect their members to the Legislature, and have the power to instruct them—the Legislature elect *their* Senators, and of course have a like power, because the power which makes, can command its creature, the manufacture of its own hands, and it is consequently the duty of the creature to obey such commands. When a school boy, Mr. Speaker, I have often heard of *chopping logic*—I think that this is as fair a specimen of chop-fallen logic as I have ever heard. I have already shown that the power to elect Senators was conferred on this body by the Constitution of the United States—nay, the office itself was created by that instrument. Suppose the People of the United States, in place of giving the election of Senators to the Legislature, had conferred that power on the Grand Jury of Wake County; would any one contend that that Grand Jury would have the right to give the Senators mandatory instructions. The Governor can, by the same instrument which gives us power to elect, fill vacancies in the recess of the Legislature—is it believed, that he can, after he fills the vacancy, also instruct the incumbent? We elect Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts—can it be for a moment presumed, that we ought to command them what judgments they are to pronounce, after their election? Again, by the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the Electors in each State shall, by ballot, elect a President of the United States—Was it ever dreamed of, that they could, after electing him, instruct him in the various duties pertaining to his office, or any one of them? Thus we see, that so far from any direct grant of this power to instruct *in* the Constitution, that even by analogy, with other clauses of a similar character in the same instrument, we can find no such power. The Constitution of the United States gives to the Legislature the naked power to elect, and that body arrogates to itself a far more important trust, never intended by that instrument to be delegated to it, namely, the right to direct and control the action of the Senators, when elected. The agents of the people of this State assume the prerogative of instructing the Agents of the People of the United States, rendering the latter mere breathing *Automata* in the hands of the former. It is facetiously remarked, that the Chancellor in England is the keeper of the King's conscience; but it remained for the wisdom and sagacity of the North Carolina Legislature of 1842, to become literally, not only the conscience keepers, but also the conscience directors of the Senators of the United States, and to declare formally and solemnly that they are so, by Resolution. For it will be remembered that these Senators act under the solemn sanction of an oath. In what a ridiculous attitude then, must not this body appear, when intruding itself as a dictator of the actions, and a superintendent of the consciences of the Senators of the United States? It will be also remembered that this assumption of power not only exposes the ridiculous attitude of the present Legislature, but it reflects upon the sanity of those Sages, who framed the Constitution of the United States; for those who contend that this power is derived from that instrument, must believe, of course, that its framers designed such power should by it be delegated. And, that they should require Senators to act under oath, and, at the same time, give to this Legislature power to control their action, is passing an eulogium, not very enviable, on the wisdom of those sages. I shall here, Mr. Speaker, say nothing of the effects of such a power as that claimed in the Resolution under consideration, upon the action, as well as the records of the United States Senate—for if the different Legislatures have the power contended for, it must, necessarily, be the duty of the Senate to obey implicitly their mandates. What a spectacle then, must not their Journal exhibit, in cases of a close vote, where one set of Senators are instructed out and another set elected to reconsider, expunge and repeal, as the sudden caprice of popular excitement may dictate. Neither, need I called your attention to that body, when gravely sitting as Judges upon a case of impeachment, and casting their votes upon a full view of all the evidence in the case, which judgment is subject to be reversed and the Judges themselves proscribed, according as the current of popular feeling may flow for, or against the party accused, through the dictation of the different Legislatures, without hearing one particle of the testimony, upon which such judgment was founded. Nor is it necessary for me to describe what confusion may arise between the Executive and Legislative Departments, while the former has a bill under advisement for approval, which is repealed by the latter through the magic potency of mandatory instruction before the Executive prerogative is exercised. These difficulties have no doubt presented themselves to the mind of the sage youth from Cumberland, and his grave associates from Chatham and Orange, who advocate this novel doctrine, and are in their view perfectly reconcileable.

I had supposed, however, Mr. Speaker, that the mover of these Resolutions, and his associates, would have been far, very far indeed, from contending for a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. For some time back, it has been the boast of the party to which these gentlemen belong, that they were strict constructionists. Their great opposition to a Bank of the United States was, that the Constitution did not say, in so many words and figures, that Congress should have the power of chartering such an institution. They could never believe that any power, not expressly delegated, could be extracted from that instrument. Oh! no, the burning ardor of their patriotism would be aroused, the moment you asserted, in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, that as Congress had a right to pass all necessary laws to carry out the powers delegated by the Constitution, and they being sole judges of that necessity, if they thought the Revenue could be collected or disbursed more conveniently by means of a Bank, they had the constitutional right to charter one. But when these same gentlemen imagine they can aid party purposes, or effect any political object, none seem to be more anxious than they, in endeavoring to strain some clause of the Constitution to suit such purpose. It was, sir, by means of instructions, that the foulest outrage was committed on the records of Congress that has ever disgraced the American Senate. It was by means of Resolutions of this character, that one of North Carolina's noblest sons was attempted to be proscribed, and a supple tool of the party in power was procured to aid in the inglorious act of defacing the records of the Senate of the U. States. When, Mr. Speaker, the future historian comes to record that deed, the character of those men, who preferred surrendering the trust delegated to them, to laying violent hands on the sacred charter of American Liberty, which they had sworn to maintain inviolate, will be handed down to posterity as a model worthy of imitation, while the names of their successors, who exult in that very act, will be mentioned only to be execrated by generations yet unborn. In the view which I have taken of this right of mandatory instructions, I have, of course, placed it on the supposition that these Resolutions were passed upon by our constituents, and had received their immediate sanction; or, in other words, that the doctrine embraced in these Resolutions accorded with the views of a majority of the freemen of this State. I have endeavored to shew that even the People of this State could not, in their primary assemblies, eject by Resolution their Senators from the United States Senate, because they had surrendered up all right of controlling their action for the constitutional term of six years, and it is worse than futile to declare, that we, as the Representatives of a sovereign State, have a right to control the action of Senators without having the constitutional right of enforcing obedience to such commands.

But, sir, how stands the matter in the case now before us? An accidental majority in this House, having no power, as I have already shown, either by the Constitution of this State or of that of the U. States, and even without the excuse of being directed by their constituents so to do, arrogate to themselves the right to control the action of Senators; and this, too, not only without authority, but in direct opposition to the will and desire of a majority of the freemen of this State. Now, that any body of the free citizens of this State, have a right to express their opinions upon any subject pending before the National Legislature, I suppose has never been doubted. That this body may do so, either by Resolution or otherwise, I presume cannot be questioned; but that this Legislature should declare the doctrines advanced in these Resolutions to be the expressed will of a majority of the People of this State, is no less absurd than untrue, as these doctrines have been repeatedly discussed before the people in the Gubernatorial canvass, and no individual of the party, which advocates such doctrines, has been able to obtain a sufficient number of votes to elect him Governor since the change in the Constitution, giving the election of that officer directly to the People.

But, sir, I should like some gentleman would point out the Article or Section of the Constitution, either of this State or of the United States, from which the conclusion is drawn that the Senators are bound to obey or resign; or to the clause from which, even by implication, they deduce this obligation. I confess, from the course pursued towards the Banks, Relief Bills, &c. I had made up my mind that there was no absurdity too great for the dominant party to seize hold of. Yet, I was not prepared to believe that so open and direct a violation of the Constitution as that contained in this proposition could, for a single moment, be entertained by a solitary individual of any party. What was the object, sir, of making the Constitutional term of the Senators six years? An eminent writer says—it was 'to render them a safeguard against the influence of those paroxysms of heat and passion which prevail, occasionally, in the most enlightened communities, and enter into the deliberations of popular assemblies. In this point of view, a firm and independent Senate is justly regarded as an anchor of safety, amidst the storms of political faction, and for want of such a stable body, the Republics of Athens and Florence were overturned by the fury of commotions, which the Senates of Sparta, Carthage and Rome might have been able to withstand.' Stability, sir, was one of the leading characteristics, intended by the Constitution in the organization of the Senate. The members of the other House, coming more immediately from the people, and holding their seats for a much shorter period, are presumed to partake of the prevailing temper and irritable disposition of the times, and are consequently much more in danger of adopting a system of mutable legislation, by passing measures with precipitation and changing them with levity. But, I would ask, does not the doctrine embraced in this Resolution, destroy this admirable check intended to counteract the unstable legislation of excited popular feeling, and throw open the door for all that formidable train of mischiefs, the certain result of mutable legislation? For the members of the State Legislature, who come immediately from the people, and hold their seats but for a short time, will necessarily partake of any sudden or frenzied popular excitement, and if they can, as this Resolution declares, impart that same spirit to the U. States Senate, by the mandatory process of Resolutions, it seems to me, you destroy this great conservative principle in the theory of our Government, and at once introduce that spirit of faction, instability and party intrigue, which led to the downfall of the Italian Republics in the middle ages, under the dominion of a single unchecked Assembly. This lengthened term of six years, of the Senators, was considered a very serious objection to the adoption of the Constitution by the Convention, which met in this State for that purpose. It was then understood, that there was no mode of removing the Senator for that period, except by expulsion for misconduct, &c. This modern democratic doctrine of mandatory instruction, was never dreamed of by the sage Republicans of those times. It was left for the precocious intellects of the grave, though beardless youths of later days, to discover this magic mode of shortening the Senatorial term. This modern patent-right invention of removing Senators, was reserved, sir, for our day and generation. The Democratic portion of the North Carolina Legislature of 1842 is entitled to the honor of the discovery, that the United States Senators are bound to resign, or obey the instructions of those representing *a minority*, or rather of those misrepresenting the will of a majority of the Freemen of the State.

But, sir, there has been an amendment tacked on to this Resolution, since this debate commenced, although the dominant party on this floor considered them perfect, and was desirous of stifling debate by taking the question on Monday night last, before we should adjourn. In fact, the gentleman from Cumberland told us, he endorsed the Resolutions unqualifiedly; in other words, he went the whole figure. By debating them, however, we have shewn their advocates that they were not quite as perfect as they supposed them to be, for I believe, there have been three very important amendments made, besides the one I shall now notice. The gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Bragg) perceiving from the remarks I made, at the opening of this debate, the glaring absurdity, in the first Resolution, of passive obedience on the part of the Senators, has endeavored to gloss it over by an amendment which, in my view, renders its absurdity doubly absurd. It is in these words: "*Provided*, that the instructions to be given and obeyed, require not the Senator to commit a violation of the Constitution or an act of moral turpitude." Now, sir, that there was even a possibility that the people of this State could, at any time, elect a majority of Representatives to legislate for them, who could be so totally devoid of every sense of moral principle, or in the law language, who could be so far "moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil," as to instruct the Senators to commit a violation of the Constitution, which they themselves had sworn to maintain inviolate, or to do an act of moral turpitude, is to my mind, an attempt to cast a base reflection on the true, chivalrous and enlightened Freemen of the good old North State. The gentleman from Cumberland says, that the Whigs neither admit or obey instructions—then this clause must necessarily be intended for the real *Simons pure*, a sort of *salvo* or loophole for these sticklers for downright, *servile* instructions, of that party who call themselves the only true Democrats.

The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Speaker, made a very serious charge upon the Cabinet of General Harrison, which a sense of duty imperatively requires that I should notice particularly; and which, if true, should subject the members of that cabinet to the execration of every honest man of all parties. He says, that Gen. Harrison was besieged, day and night, by such immense swarms of Office seekers, that he has no doubt their ceaseless importunities for office hastened the old gentleman's exit from this life. And, further, that many removals were made after his death by forging the President's signature. This, sir, is a very serious charge, and one which merits a thorough investigation. [Here Mr. McRae asked to explain. He said the gentleman from Haywood quoted his remarks correctly, but he would now ask to qualify that remark, which was made in the heat of debate. What he should have said was, that after the President's death, many were removed from office whose removal would not have been sanctioned by the late President. He therefore wished to retract the charge of forgery.] Well, remarked Mr. F. the gentleman certainly has the right to retract, but it is passing strange, that any degree of excitement in debate could have induced the gentleman to have preferred a charge of so ignominous a character against gentlemen of the highest standing in society, without a shadow of foundation. But who were those persons removed to whom he alludes? I can say, Mr. Speaker, that I have heard of none West of Raleigh in this State, who either sought for office, or was removed therefrom, during the past or present Administration with, I believe, a single exception. I think, I did hear of an individual from the region of Fayetteville, named McRae, who was employed as a sort of runner to carry despatches to our Minister in Mexico, and with this exception, I have not heard of a single appointment or removal West of this place in the State.

The gentleman next proceeded to the discussion of the second and third Resolutions, on the subject of the Tariff. I have, on a former occasion, given my views so fully on this subject, I should not now trouble the House with another remark, had it not been for the wanton attack made by the gentleman upon Gov. Morehead, in connexion with this subject. He says the Governor is found advocating a Protective Tariff, since 1840—that the demon of discord could not more successfully destroy our liberty than the so-called Protective system. He then took up the Governor's Message, and read from it the following passage: "That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry against European Industry, and to counteract foreign legislation, hostile to our interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the States became independent, they had the power unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties, they transferred to the General Government by the adoption of the Constitution. They then ceased to have the power: and if the General Government has it not, then the power is extinct. Is there an American willing to admit this?" Now, Mr. Speaker, this I have understood to be the true Republican doctrine from the foundation of the Government, down to the well-known period of Nullification and Secession in South Carolina. I shall, however, read an authority on that subject which, I presume, will have some weight with at least the Democrats *proper* in this House. I shall read from the message of Gen. Jackson to both Houses of Congress in 1830:

"The power to impose duties on imports originaliy belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of Protection does not exist in them: and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct."

Thus, sir, you perceive the Governor's views and those of Jackson, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, &c. the ancient pillars of Democracy, are identical. Nay, there is so great a similitude in the language used, that it would appear as if the Governor was laying a trap for these youthful, though boisterous Democrats of the modern school. The gentleman from Cumberland, lashed himself up into a considerable fury at the idea, that the Governor should presume to advance such heresies in North Carolina to the sensitive ear of the Democratic Legislature of 1842. The young gentleman was not aware, that these Coon-skin Governors are not so easily caught napping by such beardless boys, as my friends from Cumberland, Chatham and Orange, who advocate the doctrines of these Resolutions. Before they attempt to expound Republicanism to such men as Gov. Morehead, I imagine they had better take the advice of the Old Patriarch of Israel to some of his youthful warriors, who got used up by the Amorites—"Let the young men tarry at Jericho, until their beards have grown." I have challenged the Democratic party in this House, to point out any article of prime use or necessity among our people, upon which this Tariff is laid on a protective basis, or on which the duty laid is higher as alleged, than in the former Tariff bills. The gentleman from Chatham thought he had discovered it, on the article of Iron. [Here Mr. F. read extracts from the various Tariff Acts from 1816 up, to shew that such was not the case.] The gentleman based his argument, without perceiving the one duty was on the hundred, the other per ton, as has been fully shown by my friend from Halifax, as well as the gentleman from Cabarrus. But, said the gentleman, the Tariff Law of 1841 may be termed the Bill of plunder. I would beg leave to amend this title, by calling it a bill to raise the necessary sums to pay off debts contracted by the plunder of the Van Buren Administration. I shall here, Mr. Speaker, take leave of both the gentleman from Orange (Mr. Jones) who introduced these Resolutions, as also the gentleman from Chatham (Mr. Jackson) who advocated them, by quoting for their benefit as well as the benefit of the gentleman from Cumberland, the remark of one of North Carolina's noblest sons, whose fame is not confined to her limits, and whose name has been for many years identified with her legislative history—I mean the elder Stanly. Some Resolutions were before the Legislature, which were introduced by an ex-United States Senator, when a young man, who does not reside five hundred miles from the county sent of your County, (Caswell) Mr. Speaker—the remark was in these words, "I am opposed to considering the Resolutions on other grounds. Such Resolutions are generally the offspring of young men who, inflated with the gas of Democracy, seek to attain an elevation, to which their merits do not entitle them."

In noticing my remarks, on the subject of Gen. Jackson's fine, the gentleman from Cumberland says, he had much rather deal with an open enemy, than traitors—meaning, as I understood him to explain, that I pretended to be the friend of Gen. Jackson, though really his enemy. Now, let us see what grounds the gentleman had for this charge. I stated, Mr. Speaker, the first vote I ever gave for President, was for Gen. Jackson, in the Fall of 1824—that I voted for him in 1828 and in 1832—that I had the honor of representing a County on this floor, which perhaps was the only one in the Union, that gave him an unanimous vote—that I believed I should but speak the undivided wish of my constituents by voting for Gen. Jackson to have not only a thousand dollars, but ten times that sum were he needing it. But that I never should, nor did I believe there was a single individual in my County, that would attempt to trample under foot the independence of the Judiciary of our common country, and endeavor to disgrace it, in order to please Gen. Jackson or any other man living. But how comes it Mr. Speaker, that the democratic party have not long since, when they were in power, and had an overflowing Treasury at their command, paid to Gen. Jackson this fine together with interest. If, as is now pretended, the judgment pronounced by Judge Hall was unjust and tyrannical, why have these great admirers of the General suffered him to bear the disgrace of a sentence which they say was so unjust, for the long period of twenty-eight years? They say, he will not accept this sum as a gratuity; that he is not needy; that their only object is to wipe off the unjust imputation which such a sentence unprovoked, would leave upon the character of so brave and meritorious an Officer. How do they propose to do it? By trampling under foot the majesty of the law—by striking a death blow at the independence of the Judiciary—by rendering the due administration of Justice a solemn mockery, and by subjecting the ashes of an upright and impartial Minister of the Law to the obloquy of legalized anathemas, bruited by a few youthful aspirants to political promotion, in order to catch the capricious breeze of popular favor. To say nothing of the evil tendencies, which such a precedent would inevitably create, how is it, Mr. Speaker, that this party have become, all at once, so generous and lavish of the public funds? But a short time ago, sir, at the Democratic Convention, this Hall was resounding with the eloquent denunciations of that party, against the Whigs, for their profligate extravagance and waste of the People's money, in voting the balance of a year's salary to the mourning widow of the late President, who the gentleman from Cumberland says, died a martyr in his country's service—and in paying a decent tribute of respect in the interment of the remains of the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederacy. But now, sir, their very souls are melting with disinterested generosity, and they seem anxious to return to Gen. Jackson one thousand dollars which he had refused himself to receive over a quarter of a century ago, from the citizens of New Orleans whom he had so nobly defended.

I think, sir, I have on a former occasion satisfied every unprejudiced mind, by reference to the authentic records of that transaction, that the conduct of Gen. Jackson at Orleans, in disobeying the writ of habeas corpus and imprisoning the Judge of the Federal Court who issued it, was a very gross violation of the laws of his country, and merited a far more severe punishment than that imposed upon him by Judge Hall. And, Mr. Speaker, I must again repeat, that the pretended friends of Gen. Jackson in this House, are by these Resolutions plucking the brightest laurel from the chaplet he won at New Orleans. What more glorious spectacle has this or any other country ever witnessed, than to see that individual just flushed with the greatest victory that ever crowned our arms, having defeated the conquerors of Napoleon, whom they had then chained to a rock with the Ocean for his cage and Monarchs for his jailers—an army commanded by Britain's bravest and choicest Generals—having protected the *beauty and booty* of Orleans—surrounded by confiding troops who would willingly have sacrificed their lives in his defence—at a period too, when the fame of his mighty victory was spread far and wide, on the wings of the wind, and a nation of freemen was rejoicing in his triumph—to see that victorious Chieftain lay aside his sword and epaulettes, and attend as a private citizen at the call of the civil authority of his country and answer at the bar of her Judicial tribunal for a violation of her laws—vindicating in his person the majesty of those laws which through mistaken necessity he had disobeyed;—yet his friends, after a lapse of twenty-eight years, now come forward and tell us by Legislative Resolution, that the fine imposed upon him was unjust and tyrannical.

Mr. Speaker, is there an individual in this or any other country who has ever heard of the character of Gen. Jackson, will believe for a moment that such was the fact? No, sir, I am glad that that Resolution has been also amended in this particular; for I think such a position is directly contradicted by every act of the old General's life. He was never known to submit to any act either of tyranny or injustice, let it proceed from what source it may. But, sir, for expressing these sentiments, I am assailed in the most scurrilous language by the gentleman from Cumberland. He thinks I am the bull dog of the Whig party on this floor; a very apt retort may be found on the same page of the gentleman's vocabulary, for I pronounce him as being emphatically the *fice* of the democratic party; his course towards me on this occasion, very forcibly illustrating the course generally pursued by that diminutive animal towards the larger of the canine species. But finding his arguments were not quite as convincing as his declamation was flowery, he next attempted to enlist the prejudices of this House, by asking where was the gentleman from Haywood, in the late war? I shall answer very cheerfully, sir, by telling that gentleman that I was a school-boy in that country which gave birth to his grand-father, who I understand was a very estimable citizen; a country, whose sons, whether at the bar, in the pulpit, in the halls of legislation, or on the tented field, need never to be ashamed of that verdant spot which gave them birth; but who, if we take that gentleman as a fair specimen, would very soon degenerate, even in the second degree from a common ancestry. But I pray, sir, that heaven in its vengeance may palsy the tongue and paralyze the heart of any in whose veins one drop of my blood shall flow, even to the twentieth generation, who could become so detestable a renegade as to attempt, for vile party purposes, to cast an odium on the country, which gave birth to his ancestors; who could desecrate all the nobler feelings of the human soul to pander to the baser passions and popular prejudices.

His next attempt to enlist the feelings of his party was by telling them that Gen. Jackson was a son of the old North State. If the gentleman had read the General's proclamation on the subject of Nullification, he would find that he claims South Carolina as the State that gave him birth. But I think the gentleman's denunciations of Whig proscription for opinion's sake caps the climax of his consistencies. I had supposed the language would have cleaved to his tongue when he looked towards the Clerk's table, and found not only the assistant clerk superseded for vile party purposes, but even the Principal Clerk of this House, who for nineteen years, had faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of that office, through the various mutations of the party in the ascendant, had been basely proscribed for opinion's sake, by this accidental majority.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am not a prophet nor the son of one, but I will here in my place, venture to predict, that on the 1st day of January, 1845, Charles Manly will be again seen to ascend that rostrum, not for the purpose of recording the proceedings of this Legislature, or of that which may be then in session, but for the purpose of taking the oaths of office as Governor elect of the State of North Carolina. Yes sir, and in two short months after that period, you will hear of another event which will be most beneficial in its results to our common country, and truly gratifying to every lover of civil liberty—I mean sir, the inauguration of Henry Clay, as President of these U. States. Then, and not until then, will the individual who now addresses you, lay down his political life. Then of a truth can I with holy Simeon of old, exclaim—Now, O Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of my adopted country.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER.

It must be obvious to all, that matters are coming to a crisis with the cotton growing country. Cotton cannot be made with profit (even small profit) at the average price of the present crop. And that an advanced price will be permanently maintained, so long as the present over supply continues, is an opinion, we think, a wise or a prudent man will neither believe nor act on. What is the mischief? It is the low price of our cotton! What is the immediate and obvious cause? It is that we send to market greatly more than our customers need, or can use. Suppose our friend, the reader, wished to buy a hat which he needed, and had no more money than he had use for. While under such circumstances, he would readily give a fair price for one hat, let him ask himself what would be his course if the hatter urged upon him the sale of half a dozen, and all for his own use alone. Would he be willing to give the same price for the five he did not need, as for the single one he did? and let him ask himself what diminution of price from the usual value it would require to induce him to purchase and lay by the five supernumeraries, till they might in years to come be required; taking into view at the same time the certainty, that before they could be used they must be essentially injured in quality by the delay. And having settled to himself satisfactorily the case we have supposed, he will have a fair illustration before him of the cause of the present depressed price of cotton, and by an easy inference, the remedy for it. The immense supply over the demand is the evil; the great curtailment of the product and supply, is the obvious and the only remedy.

Yet in the face of these irrefutable facts, and while we are suffering so sorely from the effects of their operation, the whole cotton growing section of the Union is at this moment putting forth its every energy, to increase the evil by magnifying its cause. From all accounts a larger crop of cotton will be planted this year than was even last; and the result, as is most obvious, must be but another year of withered hope and disappointed expectation. This perhaps is necessary, to make such an impression on the public mind as will force it to turn its attention seriously and practically to the discovery of new sources of wealth, and to their active and energetic developement. And when the public determination is distinctly brought to this point, we have no fear. Unproductive labor will no longer mock the hopes of the plough, or paralyze the arm of the artizan—prosperity will once more gild our paths, and happiness gladden our hearts; for comfort and competence will be the assured reward of manly industry, and content (their usual attendant,) the associate of our firesides.

Hitherto the advisers and advocates of the views we have suggested, have labored this subject without heart or hope. But adversity is an effective though a stern adviser; and it will force attention on our people to this vitally important subject, indifferent as they have been in times less rigid. And so important do we deem the public consideration of this matter, that we design to devote at least a portion of our time and labors in urging it on our people. The first and main point is, to ascertain a substituted labor which will not only add to the value of our main product by diminishing its quantity, but supply in some measure an equivalent in value for the product thus diminished, even at a fair price for the article. This, we think, can be discovered; and to this we propose to some extent to direct our attention, and to urge the attention of our readers.

Nimrod, looking at the moon the other morning, remarked that it must be nearly out of *change*. "Why so," asked we. "Because I see it has got to its last quarter," replied the urchin.

Like-wise.—A gentleman writing a political letter to a friend, says the Baltimore *Patriot*, made the following unintentional pun:—"Wise was rejected three times, and Cushing like-*wise*."

Mesmeric Sympathy.—The *Columbus Enquirer*, Ga., in giving an account of some facts in Mesmerism which were recently performed in that city, relates, that in one of the experiments, the Mesmerizer, after having produced somnambulism, exhibited his trembling hands, stating "I never was so nervous in my life—I'd give a bit for a glass of brandy and water." To which the sleeper, in sympathy, responded: "I should like to have some of the same myself." This prompt answer, giving indubitable evidence of the fact that but *one will* pervaded the Mesmerizer and Mesmerized, no further testimony was required, and all hands agreed to "go and liquor."

A Disappointment.—The Albany Journal says that many Millerites in that City believed the world would come to an end on the 13th instant, and were sadly disappointed when nothing took place but a snow storm!

Virginia Politics.—The Richmond Whig announces the reception of an address from Hill Carter, Esq., declaring himself a candidate for Congress, from the district composed of Accomac, Northampton, &c., (Mr. Wise's district.) Mr. Carter is a Whig, and at present a Senator.

In the Richmond district, Hon. John W. Jones (who is thrown into the district,) is out as the Loco Foco candidate. He will be opposed, probably by John M. Botts, though the district has been so Gerrymandered as to leave next to no chance for any Whig.

Richard H. Toler, Esq., (Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian,) has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate in his District.

In the Albemarle District, Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer (Tyler man at present,) is in the field. We rejoice that the iniquity displayed in cutting out this district has induced Honorable William Goggin, of Bedford, to offer for re-election, as a Whig candidate, though he had previously declined. We have hopes of his success.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter (Calhoun Loco) is again a candidate for re-election. The Clay Club of Fredericksburg have called a Whig Convention to meet at that place, on 27th, to bring out an opponent.

In the Buckingham District the Locos appear anxious to get rid of their present Member, Hon. E. W. Hubard, but may not succeed. The Whigs hold a Convention, at Farmville, on the 22d. John Hill, the former Whig member, is proposed.

The Tribune announces that Hon. Geo. W. Summers has been induced to reconsider his decision, and will, very likely, be persuaded to offer for re-election in the Kanawha District.

In the London District, Jeremiah Morton is proposed for the Whig support. Cuthbert Powell, we believe chooses not to become a candidate.

The election will take place in Virginia, on the 20th of April. The shameful Gerrymander of the Legislature affords but a small chance for the Whigs.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 8th instant states that an iniquitous bill, districting the State for members of Congress, has at length, by the force of party drill, been pushed through both Houses of the Legislature, and only needs the Governor's signature (which it will receive) to become a law. By this bill the Whigs of Pennsylvania are graciously *allowed* about four members of Congress certain, and *three or four* doubtful districts.

The Veto Power.—With the vividness of lightning does the following passage in Mr. Clay's speech at Memphis flash conviction upon the mind that to the veto power is to be traced the long train of disasters which have cursed the country and brought it to its present prostrate condition: "Had there been no veto," said Mr. Clay, "there would have been no prevention of the charter of a National bank, no removal of the deposites, no Treasury circular, no multiplication of State banks, no inflation of paper currency, no stimulating of excessive enterprises and mad speculations, no consequent explosion, collapse, and the universal ruin which overspreads our noble land. Such is the history of our career."

The "Albany Argus" notices a suggestion which has been lately made for the purpose of securing the good will of the Chinese government in behalf of these United States. The suggestion is simply this: Let the American minister have the history of the Revolution and the last war of the United States with Great Britain, translated into the Chinese language, and let him, after his arrival, have a large number of copies struck off in that language, and let these be distributed among the princes of the blood royal, including of course the Emperor, and the great mandarins and officers of the empire; and thus we will plant the seed of a fruitful and enduring harvest for our country. At this moment the Chinese consider the English the most powerful and dreaded of all "the Barbarians" of the civilized world. But if they can learn and believe that the United States have met England, not long since, in two wars, and at each time have concluded an honorable peace in spite of the resources of the British empire, the Chinese must feel not only respect, but awe, for the nation which could worst even their most dreaded enemy. In this repect history gives the United States an advantage over almost any nation of the civilized world; for what people can show such trophies as the American Eagle has torn, with his talons, from the cross of St. George!"

Millerism.—The New York Union of Tuesday says; "A partner of one of our most respectable Pearl street jobbing houses, who has for years been deemed a pattern of industry, and one of the best salesmen in the street; who, by frugality and perseverance, amassed a comfortable property, has become completely insane on the subject of *Millerism*, believes fully in the approach of the world's termination, has relinquished his interest in the concern, is perfectly reckless as to what becomes of his property, carries a bible under his arm through the streets, and takes every opportunity of endeavoring to convince his acquaintances and friends that they should give up all worldly considerations and prepare for their speedly exit."

Not Bad.—A Lowell, Mass. printer requests one of the Millerite preachers to "call and settle" for the printing of some second advent hymns before he *goes up*. He says, "We can go before a magistrate and swear that we belive he *intends* to leave the State."

Mr. *Shortridge*, formerly a merchant in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has for some time past poor, and subject to occasional derangement, recently became greatly troubled by the doctrines of *Miller*, and had made a garb for the *Second Advent*. The Boston Bulletin states that a few days since, becoming impatient, he climbed to the top of a tree, clothed in his long white ascension robe, and attempting to leap upward, fell to the ground and was killed.

Democratic Convention.—The Democrats of this, the 8th, Congressional District will hold a convention at this place, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, when it is expected a very pretty little squabble will come off between the various aspirants for office.

Toole will stand, booted and spurred, and reins in hand, ready to mount the democratic nag; Arrington and others grasping his coat tail, ready to pull him back; and the friends of each struggling to lift their favorite into the saddle. The quarrel will be quite refreshing to lookers-on, in these dull times.

The democratic nag aforesaid, is, by the way, a sagacious jade; and well knowing that her triumph on the course will depend, materially, on the skill and ability of her rider, she will frisk her tail at Toole, and show evident signs of a disposition to kick him off, when he shall attempt to mount. Rare sport may be expected, of which, as in duty bound, we will give our readers a faithful sketch.—*Washington Whig.*

The Official Organ at Washington has an original mode of supporting the Administration in the aggregate, as well as its individual members. In an article on the Congressional Printing, distinguished throughout by a measure of suavity unusual even for it, the Madisonian applauds the course of the Globe when "the Hon. Amos Kendall" was its principal conductor, under whose auspices it says "truth and justice triumphed over falsehood and corruption." This is highly complimentary to their President and Secretary of State, who were most prominent in supporting the cause which the "Honorable Amos" is said to have opposed and triumphed over—the cause, to-wit, of 'falsehood and corruption.' But the best of it is, the Globe of the present day throws back this impudent panegyric upon the hands of the donor, as proof that he is "a simpleton," since every man must see the discreditable inferences which flow from it against Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster, whom the Madisonian professes to support and defend!—*Baltimore Pat.*

THE COMET!

HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, }
Saturday night, March 18, 1843. }

After a week of boisterous and cloudy weather, we were at length favored for a short time this evening with a sight of the comet.

For the first time since its appearance the moon was absent, and at a quarter past seven o'clock a most magnificent spectacle was presented to our view. Across the western sky a luminous train was spread out, in a well-defined but diverging pencil of white light, that shot up from the comet like a streamer in the heavens, and presented a most splendid and beautiful appearance; it was 40 degrees long, and, at two-thirds of the way up, 1 degree 40 minutes broad. This "strange star" has passed its perihelion, and is now hastening back to roam about in the remote regions of southeastern space, whence it came. Its nucleus begins to grow dim and its train to pass away. The former could be seen through a whitish and faintly luminous vapor, called the *coma;* and, as viewed with the telescope, the whole appearance of the head itself, as to color and brilliancy, was not unlike a very feeble light as seen through the shade of an astral lamp.

Very near the comet itself there was a star twinkling though its haze, and which, with the naked eye, might readily enough be mistaken for the nucleus, and which no doubt was so mistaken by many.

It now appears that the length of the tail, including the arch, as seen here on the 8th, could not have been less than upwards of one hundred degrees.

All the planets, except Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are at this time to the west of the sun; and the comet, though possibly it may yet cross the orbit of one or more of them, is rapidly leaving the planets themselves behind; therefore danger (if such danger there could ever be) of its coming in contact with any member of the planetary system is all over.

Halley's comet passed near enough to Jupiter and Saturn to be retarded by them in its visit nearly two years; and yet the "harmony of the spheres" was never interrupted for a moment by that eccentric visitor.

It is said that the moon was once eclipsed by a comet; if so, the comet must have been much nearer to the earth than the moon is; but it neither left its tail with us nor robbed us of our beautiful satellite; nor did it bring upon us any manner of harm whatever.

In 1456 the comet of "terrible magnitude" appeared. The Turks were then waging a bloody and successful war against the Christians. Its tail, pointing to the east, was sixty degrees long, and bent like a sabre. It filled Christendom with awe, and the Pope, regarding it as a signal of Divine wrath and vengeance, ordered a day of humiliation and prayer, and offered one year's indulgence to all who, at the tolling of the noonday bell, should repeat three paternosters and as many Ave Marias. In this observance originated, it is said, the custom still prevalent in Catholic countries of ringing the bells at noon.

It is to be hoped that the astronomers of Europe, with their powerful glasses, had the good fortune to discover the comet of to-day when it first entered our system. If so, it may serve as a clue put in our hands to guide us to some new truth in the nebulous theory, or among the wonders of the heavens.

M. F. MAURY, U. S. Navy.

Loco Foco Consistency.—"Tell it not in Gath" that thirty-one out of forty-one Locofocos, in the Kentucky House of Representatives, voted to establish a Bank founded solely upon credit, without a dollar of capital, and without the hope of ever having one cent of gold and silver in its vaults.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 24th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J D Starr, Nott & Briggs, E Fuller, E W Willkings, T J Curtis, Dr Cameron, D Shaw, J Waddill, Jr, and B Rose, of this place; and Salisbury Company, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for G. W. McDonald, H. & E. J. Lilly, David Shaw, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, H. Branson, W. Gilmore, D. Johnson, and T. C. Blake, of this place; and for T. Falls, J. Ewing, B. House, W. F. Watts, J. & W. Murphy, Hargrave & Gaither, W. & G. J. Allen, J. H. Hill, A. H. Lindsay, D. Stewart, M. Jonakin, and A. McAlister, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 25th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce, &c., for Rockfish Company, B Rose, G McNeill, and others.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Schrs. Ann Maria from New River. Regulus from New York. 20.—Schrs. Amelia from New York, Tiberius from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.—Schr. Eliza Jane for Barbadoes. 19.—Schr. North Carolina for Philadelphia. 21.—Schrs. Red Jacket for St. Augustine, Althea Cornelius for New York, Regulus for do.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE GREAT TYLER PARTY DEFUNCT!—The Central Tyler Committee in the City of New York adjourned *sine die* on the 20th inst. Their last act was to adopt a Resolution offering themselves, body and soul, to the Locos, with an eye to Tyler's nomination by the National Convention! If there be one man of brains in the party, he knows that Tyler stands no earthly chance of such a nomination. But his office holders doubtless thought it necessary to endeavor to keep up the delusion under which the Captain is said to labor.

The Locos will doubtless receive the offer of the assistance of the Tylerites on such terms, with scorn and contempt. The Globe is treating Tyler, his party, and his organ, with extremely bitter reproach and ridicule. It plainly says, that "Mr. Tyler and his associates in power, have nothing to expect from the Democracy as a body."

P. S. Major Noah says the Tyler party is not dead, but means to re-organize with new energy "to enable it to co-operate with the old Democratic party," &c.

Mr. WISE'S REJECTION.—Mr. Wise complains bitterly that he was judged in secret session of the Senate, leaving no opportunity to meet and refute the objections urged against him. He knew that this was the invariable custom of the Senate, in passing upon appointments, and that it had been so from the very foundation of the government. If he disliked the mode, he should have refused to permit his name to be presented.

This objection has brought out the fact, as it is said to be, that no word was spoken by a single member of the Senate on the subject. The only thing that occurred was, that Mr. Benton rose and read one of Mr. Wise's own Speeches, made at Louisa Court House in 1839, in which every principle now held by him is denounced, and none with more force than that of Members of Congress accepting office from the President! Mr. Wise then dwelt upon this practice for its injury to the People in debauching their Representatives from the duty they owe to them—its corrupting influence over members of Congress in the votes they give—its infallible tendency to strengthen the President, already too strong for a Republic, and to make Congress the purchased slaves of his will.

Mr. Benton is said to have dwelt upon this passage with a malicious emphasis. The vote was immediately taken, and Mr. Wise of 1843 condemned by Mr. Wise of 1839.

The following article shows that our prediction, some months ago, that there would be two Locofoco Conventions, and a different Candidate for the Presidency nominated by each, is certain to be verified. The rival factions will be engaged before long in a furious warfare, and we anticipate much more bitterness towards each other than they now feel to the Whigs and Mr. Clay. In the mean time the friends of Col. Johnson, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Buchanan, are holding meetings in favor of their respective favorites.

The Calhounites and Van Burenites.—It is very manifest that the breach between the Calhoun and Van Buren parties is becoming every day wider and wider. The recent effort of the Virginia Convention to overawe the Calhounites, and to bring them, bound hand and foot, into a National Convention intended to nominate Mr. Van Buren, has had the effect of making the friends of the South Carolinian more determined. The Charleston Mercury is very decided upon the matter, and to prevent any back out has added to its flag, announcing Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, the words "subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention, *to assemble in May*, 1844.

It will strike the reader that there are two peculiarities in this qualification as to whether Mr. Calhoun shall be a candidate for the Presidency. First, that the word "National" is omitted before the Convention—thus, in fact, subjecting the nomination of Mr. Calhoun to the decision simply of a Convention. Secondly, that the Convention to which his name will be submitted must meet "in *May*, 1844."

The Virginia State Convention of Locofocos fixed the time for the meeting of the Convention for November, 1843. New York will also, it is understood, designate that as the day and the other Van Buren States will follow this lead. In some way—if no better offer, the plan adopted in reference to Tennessee, in 1835, when Mr. Rucker was called into the Convention to secure the nomination of Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, will be adopted—in some way delegates to the Van Buren Convention of November next will be secured from all the States, and Mr. Van Buren formally nominated.

By this Convention the friends of Mr. Calhoun will not be bound; but on the May following will hold their Convention, and nominate him.

And so we shall have two Locofoco candidates for the Presidency at the election in 1844.

Mr. Tyler may be weak enough to allow himself to be run, but he can hardly obtain supporters enough in the several States to form an electoral ticket, unless he impresses his office holders in that service.

The Whigs who stand opposed to these several factions, will present one unbroken front for Henry Clay.

In such a contest who can doubt the result?

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Senator Wright of New York, was in Albany a few days ago, and made a speech to his Locofoco friends, in which he declared that Mr. Van Buren would *certainly* receive the nomination of the party for President, and as certainly be elected. We do not doubt his information on the first point, but about the last we are skeptical.

Mr. Cushing has declined being a candidate for Congress, in consequence of there being already three candidates before the people of his district.

POLITICAL BANKING.—The Banks in Alabama, our readers will remember, have been managed by Locofoco politicians, elected as party men by the Legislature. We have heretofore frequently noticed the evil results to which such a system of State banking leads. Here is the latest:—

Col. Pettit, a member of the Legislature of Alabama, made the following statement in his place.

He stated upon high authority, that it had been ascertained that the Mobile Bank had increased its circulation since the examination of the Commissioners, just before the commencement of the session, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for which there was no showing on the books, and no means of tracing out or ascertaining to whom or for what purpose it had been appropriated.

He also stated that the new directors found but thirty-nine thousand dollars of specie in her vaults—the balance of the one hundred and eighty thousand represented in the report of the commissioners as being there, having been removed, disposed of, and not satisfactorily accounted for. If the speaker has not been misinformed in reference to these transactions, which argue a depth of corruption in the management of this institution of which the people before had no conception, there will be work for the turnkeys of the penitentiary.

We are authorized to announce George C. Mendenhall, Esq. of Guilford, as a Candidate to represent the 4th District, (composed of the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford,) in the next Congress.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Our citizens have now an opportunity, never before enjoyed by many of them, of witnessing Experiments in this novel and interesting science; and we doubt not they will avail themselves of it, and by seeing for themselves, become convinced of the truth or fallacy of this truly wonderful and mysterious art.

We witnessed a number and variety of Experiments on Monday evening last, by Mr. Bandel, the operator, and the writer is convinced, from the success which attended the Experiments in Clairvoyance, Taste, Feeling, Sympathy, &c., that there was neither deception nor collusion about it. We note one Experiment in Clairvoyance: A gentleman present desired that the subject should describe the situation of a certain room in his house, and for that purpose took the operator aside and imparted to *him* the situation of certain prominent articles of furniture in the said room. The operator then returned to the subject, and he (the subject) described the room, furniture, &c., to the entire satisfaction of all the company present. In this there could be no deception, for the operator himself had never seen the room, nor perhaps the gentleman before, and the only knowledge he could have of it, was imparted by the gentleman on the spot, entirely out of hearing of the subject.

This, with a number of other truly wonderful Experiments, was witnessed by a number of scientific and intelligent gentlemen, and we have heard of none but who were more or less convinced of the truth of the science.

Mr. Bandel gave his first public Exhibition last evening.

The Court Martial for the trial of Com. McKenzie is protracted beyond all bearing. Besides the waste of time, the public is becoming exceedingly fretted at the open efforts made in high quarters to force a conviction. Not only does the conduct of the Judge Advocate bear the appearance of persecution and vindictiveness, but he has introduced to the Court as his adviser, a son-in-law of Mr. Secretary Spencer, who neglects the duties of his office in one of the Departments, to go to New York and aid in the persecution.

In addition to all this, another effort has been made to have McKenzie indicted in the Civil Courts, so that he would have to defend himself in two Courts at the same time. The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court applied for advice on the subject; which produced from Judge Betts an able charge, under the influence of which the Jury refused to entertain the complaint.

These circumstances are filling the minds of the People with a strong feeling of sympathy for McKenzie, and an equally strong feeling of indignation against his persecutors.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the defence of Com. McKenzie, was read before the Court Martial on Tuesday of last week, and the Court went into secret session to deliberate on its verdict. The decision is of course unknown at present, but the general impression in New York is that it will be one of acquittal. The decision is to be transmitted to Washington, and will not be made public till it has received the approbation or disapprobation of the President.

MORE BAD NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Columbia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The Cotton market is still greatly depressed, prices for Uplands having fallen to 3⅜ to 7¼d. (6⅝ to 9½ cents.) a lower point than ever before known, and the last accounts represent the article as being "heavy as lead," with a conviction that it has not yet reached its lowest point. Trade in the manufacturing districts was wretchedly dull, worse than at any former period. This is bad news, and we grieve to have it to record.

The grain market is also heavy, with declining prices. The government was about to introduce into Parliament a bill to admit Canadian wheat and flour, and *U. S. wheat and flour going through Canada*, into the English ports at only a nominal duty.

Money was exceedingly abundant in the hands of capitalists, seeking investments at 1 to 1½ per cent. per annum; but they did not know what to do with it. There was no encouragement either to invest or speculate. England, indeed, exhibits the singular anomaly of being at once the richest and the poorest country in the world, possessing the greatest amount of aggregate wealth with the most frightful mass of positive destitution and misery.

180 vessels and 430 lives were lost in a hurricane on the coast of England on the 13th ult.

State of the Country.—An exciting debate had taken place in the British House of Commons on a motion of Lord Harwich that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the country. Lord Harwich, in the commencement of his speech, said:—

"He disclaimed all hostility to the Government in introducing the motion. The times required the consideration of it. Distress now overspreads every branch of national industry; it was no longer felt by one only. The farmers were suffering and their laborers were compelled to submit to a reduction of wages, at a time, too, when there was a growing scarcity of employment. The mining and shipping interests were depressed, while the retail tradesmen, at a time when their business was generally declining, were burdened with an additional amount of poor-rates. The wealthier classes, too, were beginning to suffer, and, of consequence, to retrench their former expenses to the injury of the tradesman and manufacturer. These facts he established by detailed accounts of the state of various districts, and by the deficiency of £1,157,300 in the Excise duties of one year, the sole cause of which was a forced economy."

Sir Robert Peel in his reply said:—

"If the committee were granted, the noble mover must be prepared with some general proposition and therefore interfering with the financial arrangements of the executive. It was impossible to conceive of any expedient so fraught with misery to commerce. As an augury of the introduction of a system of gradual reductions he informed the House that 4,000 troops had been withdrawn from Canada." The motion was lost by a majority of 115.

It is said that a memorial, addressed to Mr. Everett, the United States Minister, has been prepared by the leading holders of American securities, and in this the hardship of their case, and the injustice which they have suffered at the hands both of those states which professedly "repudiate," and of those which simply abstain from paying without declaring for any doctrine, are earnestly set forth. The following is an extract from this memorial:

"An impression, we understand, prevails very generally amongst your people, that their creditors in this country, are, in a great measure, men of large fortunes, to whom a failure in their securities can occasion but little inconvenience. Even if such were the case, it would, in our view of the matter furnish no ground for any departure from the ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however, though there may be a few amongst us in more affluent circumstances, yet by far the larger portion of us are persons in the middle ranks of life—officers on half pay—superannuated clerks—retired tradesmen living on small means—aged spinsters, widows and orphans—many of whom have invested their all in the purchase of your securities—at high prices, and now depend for their subsistence—even for their daily bread, on the good faith of your people."

The Oregon Question.—In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., apprehensions having been expressed by a member that a collision would arise between England and the United States, respecting the territory on the north-west coast, Sir Robert Peel said in reply—

"That the relations between this country and America, on the subject of the Oregon territory, were at present of a most friendly nature, and he did not think the speech of an individual member of the American Senate should be taken as a criterion of the general feelings of the American people, any more than the speech of the honorable gentleman himself should be taken to indicate the spirit of the public feeling of England on the subject."

OHIO.—The Locofoco majority in the Ohio Legislature has completed the process of gerrymandering that State, and, as in every other State where the party has had power, it is so arranged as to smother the voice of the people. At the election of 1842, the Whigs polled 125,000 votes, and the Locos 129,000. The former are graciously allowed *six* Members of Congress, and the latter take to themselves *fifteen*. To effect this, the Districts are laid off most unequally.—the largest giving 16,250 votes, and the smallest only 9,458, with every grade of inequality between these numbers.

The Pennsylvania Apportionment Bill, which has just passed, gives the Whigs but 6 out of 21 members.

We may possibly be mistaken, but we hope there is virtue enough in the people to rebuke these and similar outrages against popular rights, by a party which, of all parties that ever existed, should pay respect to those rights, because it professes most loudly to be their peculiar and exclusive champion.

The Locofocos of the Mississippi Legislature have nominated Mr. Van Buren, contrary to all the hopes of the Calhounites.

Gov. Hubbard, Loco, has been re-elected in New Hampshire.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that the Locos in the Legislature of that State have "washed their hands." We doubt not that they stood in need of that purifying operation.

THE COMET is sinking lower and lower, and its luminous train will soon be beyond the reach of vision in this country.

ANOTHER U. S. SLOOP OF WAR LOST!—It is but a few months since the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock was lost at the mouth of the Columbia River. We have now to record the loss of the Concord, which happened by the sticking on a reef, on the 2d of October on the coast of Africa. Capt. Boerum and Purser Hart, and two sailors were drowned.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.—Another of those nuisances in society, who abound in large cities, and who are ever on the watch to entice females, married or single, from the paths of virtue, has been sent unprepared to his last account. About dusk on the evening of the 20th inst. Charles G. Corliss was shot in Leonard street, a few feet from Broadway, and though many persons must have been near the spot in that great thoroughfare, no certain clue has yet been found to the detection of the murderer. A man named Colton, who had attempted the life of Corliss some ten days before, for *crim. con.* with his (Colton's) wife, has been arrested, together with the wife, but the examinations have so far led to no positive result. Colton and his wife had been separated since the discovery of the criminal intimacy; and a woman, supposed to have been Mrs Colton, was seen conversing with Corliss a moment before the murder.

ESCAPE OF TEXAN PRISONERS.—The Texans who were captured at Mier rose upon the guard which was marching them to Mexico, overcame them, and escaped, except 14 who fell in the encounter. Some of them have arrived in the United States.

The report of the existence of a case of Small Pox at Petersburg, is utterly false. There has been no case there for 18 months.

Another shock of an Earthquake was experienced at Guadaloupe on the 3d inst., and still another on the 5th. It is not known that any damage was done.

MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed in the upper part of Robeson county on Thursday evening last, on the body of Neill Livingston, by a stage driver named Peter Gates. Both the parties had been drinking, when a quarrel arose, and Gates struck Livingston with a stick and a spade, from which blows he died on Friday morning. Gates made his escape South.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A worthy elderly citizen of Robeson county, named John Lewis, suddenly fell dead in the Court yard at Lumberton yesterday afternoon. He had been complaining a little for a day or two, but was serving on the Grand Jury; he fell, and expired with a single gasp.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Decisions were made by this Tribunal, previous to the adjournment of the late Term:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Smith *ex dem* Kelly v. Spencer, from Moore: directing a new trial. Also, in Clark v. Walker, from Buncombe: reversing the judgment and remanding the cause.

By Daniel J., in Hurlburt v. Simpson, from New Hanover: affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, J., in Joyner v. Faulcon, in Equity, from Halifax: declaring the Deed to have been duly proved and registered to pass the Real Estate of Mrs. Clanton. Also, in Maclin v. Smith, in Equity, from Northampton.

Murder.—A free black man named Wm. Scott, killed another free black man named Madison Johnson, by stabbing, on Monday evening, near the Rail Road depot. They had quarreled about a woman. Scott was examined yesterday and committed to jail.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Taxing the Press.—There is a proposition in the Senate of Virginia, to tax Newspaper Presses. The next thing will be to propose a tax on *brains*. Such a tax would be very popular with the majority of the Assembly, as they would not have to pay the hundredth part of a farthing themselves.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment is wise and glorious, is manly and divine.

MARRIED.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th instant, by James Roper, Esq., Mr. GREEN WILLIAMS to Miss ALMIRA A. McRAE, daughter of the late Kenneth McRae, all of Montgomery.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, ALEXANDER BEVEL, Esq., of Society Hill, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Jas. G. Kelly, Esq., of Chesterfield District.

In Robeson county, on the 16th inst., by Daniel Mc haul, Esq., Mr. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN to Miss ANNE McCORMICK. Also, on Thursday evening last, JOHN C. SINCLAIR, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH McNEILL, daughter of the late Neill McNeill, Esq.

In Waynesborough, on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, by the Rev. R. B. Drane, of Wilmington, Dr. AUGUSTUS C. EVANS to Miss ELIZA C., eldest daughter of Richard Washington, Esq., of the former place.

DIED,

In the vicinity of this town, on Sunday the 26th instant, after a painful illness of several months, Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Campbell was one of the oldest citizens of our town, and was long and favorably known as Tobacco Inspector, which office he retained until age and infirmity compelled him to relinquish it.

At Richmond, Va., on the 21st inst., Mrs. ANN ELIZA EMPIE, consort of the Rev. Adam Empie, Rector of St. James's Church, Richmond, and daughter of Judge Wright, dec'd. of Wilmington, N. C. As she lived, so died this blessed lady, in the full maturity of christian faith and hope.

In Rockingham, of Consumption, JAMES F. WATT, son of Col. James Watt, a truly amiable and affectionate young man.

Suddenly, in Montgomery county, on the 18th instant, Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT, Sen. His character as a christian, husband, father, and neighbor, cannot be too much eulogized. He had been a class-leader in the M. E. Church for a number of years, and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.—[*Com.*

In Montgomery county, on the 15th instant, Mrs. SARAH REEVES, relict of Josiah Reeves, in the 87th year of her age. She died as she lived, a christian, and a member of the M. E. Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 29.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1, $7	
Bacon,	4½	a 5	Molasses,	23	a 25
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	10	a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	10	a 12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	5	a 5½	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	14	a 16	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$4	a $4½	Sack,		$2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,		8
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	a 2½
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	25	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1⅜	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—No change in prices to notice; very little produce coming in. Cotton sells at 5 a 5½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber. Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 5 50 a 6 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—The article of turpentine goes off readily as it comes in, at 1 90 to 1 92; there is a very considerable quantity in the water. Tar is going at 77 and 78 cts. and there is a fair demand for it.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—In timber we have scarcely any thing to report; a few sales at 3 to 4 dollars. Sales of lumber, &c., as follows: flooring boards at 5½, wide boards at 4, scantling at 3; Sales of W. O. bbl. staves, rough, at 8, and of R. O. hhd. also rough, at 6 up to 7.

Bacon.—We have heard of a sale of hams at 6½ cents. Hog round may be quoted at 5 to 5½.

Corn.—A cargo from Onslow was sold at 50 cents.

Rice.—A sale of 100 casks, handsome, at 1 90.

Freights to the West Indies and to Northern ports have advanced. For present rates to latter see table. Vessels are wanted here.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 21.

Bacon 4½ a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4¼ a 6½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; *N* olasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 3½ to 6¼, principal sales 4½ to 5½; Corn 45 to 50; Bacon 4½ to 5½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 3½ to 8; Sugar 3 to 5; Molasses 13 to 13½, on plantations 8½; Lard 4½ to 5; Bacon 2 to 5; Whiskey 16½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 4½ to 7; Flour 4 06 to 5 25; Wheat 90; Corn 48 to 51; Oats 32 to 33; Whiskey 19 to 20; Beeswax 29.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 7¼.

At Augusta, Cotton 3¾ to 6, extremes.

Post Office Department,

March 16, 1843.

THE attention of all disposed to engage in the mail service, is specially called to the advertisement for proposals for carrying the United States Mails in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, issued on the 13th of December, 1842. The last day for receiving bids is the 13th of April next, (at 3 p. m.) and for deciding upon them, the 1st of May, 1843.—Service to commence 1st July, 1843, and continue in force until the 30th June, 1847.

All, who take an interest in the matter, are referred for so much of the advertisement as embraces the State of Virginia, to the Richmond Enquirer, the Winchester Virginian, the Fredericksburg Recorder, and the Abingdon Banner; for so much as relates to North Carolina, to the Raleigh Standard, the Charlotte Jeffersonian, and the Washington Republican; for so much as embraces South Carolina, to the Charleston Patriot, the Columbia South Carolinian, and the Edgefield Advertiser; for so much as includes Georgia, to the Augusta Constitutionalist, the Savannah Georgian, the Athens Banner, the Columbus Argus, and the Milledgeville Flag of the Union; and for so much as embraces Florida, to the Tallahassee Floridian and the St. Augustine Florida Herald. The entire advertisement is published in the Washington City Madisonian, and is also to be found in pamphlet form at each Post Office at the end of the several routes. In the advertisement full information is given as to the particulars of service, the nature of the liabilities, the mode of bidding, and the form of the guaranty, which is to accompany every proposal.

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Postmaster General.

[47-3w]

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the 26th inst., the subscriber lost his Pocket Book, on the Road leading from Fayetteville to Carthage, containing two $3 Cape Fear Bank bills, three $2 bills on the Bank of South Carolina, and three eagle half dollars, together with one note on Angus J. McKinnon for $2 75, one ditto on Alexander H. McKinnon for $1 75, one ditto on Isaac Jones for $1 50, and one receipt given by C. D. Smith. JAS. C. TYSON.

March 27, 1843. 1w

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drapde-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualties, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12 4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

TAMARINDS.

JUST received by the Cotton Plant, 1 keg TAMARINDS, superior article.

J. A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Isabella Mac Phail *vs.* Real Estate of Dougald Mc Phail, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mac Phail and Archibald McPhail, heirs at law of Dougald McPhail, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to appear before our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. *vs.* Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Neill Stewart and Grisilla Stewart *vs.* John MacLean, Agent of Malcom Shaw, Adm'r. of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Negroes and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Shaw, Malcom Shaw, Margaret Howard, and the representatives of John Shaw, Dushee Shaw, and Arch'd Shaw, heirs at law of Janet Shaw, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

John Winslow *vs.* Thomas J. Maxwell.

Original Attachment, levied on a Negro, the property of the Defendant, subject to a former levy.

IT appearing to the Court, that Thomas J. Maxwell, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the slave levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atking, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors; CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

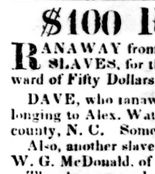
THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms,

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1843.

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. Nay, this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-eow1Y

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

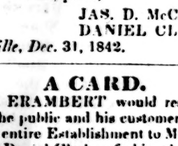
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

NEW STOCK OF



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September 28.

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Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

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Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

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May 12, 1841. 49-tf